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Borough of Thetford.



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
together with the
REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1965



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STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

A. Afnan, M.D., D.L.O., D.P.H., L.A.H.

Public Health Inspector:

R. C. R. Robinson, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Municipal Offices,
THETFORD.
Norfolk.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the health services of the district for the year 1965.

The Registrar General's mid year estimate of population was 8400, this is 1020 more than the last year's figure of 7,380.

There were 233 live births of which 9 were illegitimate. The adjusted birth rate is 21.8.

During the year there were 89 deaths, the adjusted death rate is 9.9.

There were 7 infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) giving an infant mortality rate of 30.0. The infant deaths occurred under 4 weeks of age were associated with diseases of respiratory system, congenital malformations, other defined and ill defined diseases. There was also one still birth giving a perinatal mortality rate of 21.3 again well below the national rate.

The other deaths were mostly attributed to diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Heart diseases cause over two hundred thousand deaths annually. Since disease of the Coronary arteries was first shown in annual statistics in 1928, the number of deaths from this condition has been steadily rising. The increasing age of the population accounts for some of the increase, but between 1940-1962, there was an increase in the actual death rate due to this condition, in each age group over the age of twenty five. In 1962 deaths from both arteriosclerosis and degenerative heart diseases accounted for 27% of all deaths. The number of people who die from arteriosclerosis and degenerative heart diseases is alarmingly high and many of them are women and men in the prime of life.

Studies have shown that high fat diets, cigarette smoking, taking of alcohol, high systolic blood pressure, and nervousness are contributing and responsible factors. A great effort of will is needed to keep to a balanced diet, avoid smoking and alcohol and to remaining more placid.

Apart from the continuing attempts to prevent the occurrence of coronary diseases by better knowledge of ethiology and prevention, there should be an effort to reach the victim of coronary immediately for instant treatment. If we reach these patients within the first half hour, lots of lives could be saved. Therefore there is a need for special ambulances, manned by doctors, similar to obstetric flying squad, and fully equipped with oxygen, respirators and defibrilators.

Alcoholism is a disease, mainly a disease of mind, of the whole personality rather than of the body. Drinking is at first the solace and then the scourge.

Alcoholism is a problem which goes deeper into society than is usually recognised.

Like any other illness, it affects productivity and prosperity, and is therefore a national health problem. The loss to the industry through alcoholism is estimated about £300 million a year. Figures show that hospital treatment in England and Wales for alcoholism has gone up from 1775 in 1953 to 5536 in 1964. In Scotland they have risen from 732 in 1956 to 2188 in 1964. The demand for treatment in hospitals is rising as facilities develop.

A stone slab on the vicarage wall at Kindford, West Sussex, under the heading of "The Degredation of Drunkenness" bears this grim warning.

"There is no sin which doth more deface God's image than drunkenness, it disguiseth a person and doth even unman him. Drunkenness makes him have the throat of a fish, the belly of a swine, and the head of an ass. Drunkenness is the shame of nature, the extinguisher of reason, the shipwreck of chastity, and the murderer of conscience. Drunkenness is hurtful to the body. The cup kills more than cannon, it causes dropsies, catarrhs, apoplexies, it fills the eye with fire and the legs with water and turns the body into a hospital".

According to the statement by the Minister of Transport, one in five of all car drivers and motor cyclists killed on the roads, would still be alive, if they had not been drinking. When the nation is afflicted by assiduous advertising for drinks it is no surprise that many young people become addicted to drink.

In Norfolk, we are less afflicted by road accidents than some parts of the country, as our roads are less crowded (except the main roads). But accidents so occur, due to some act of folly or misjudgment. The car is a potentially lethal weapon. We must realise the fact that to be allowed to drive on a public highway is a privilege, not a right.

There were 397,937 casualties in road accidents in Britain in 1965. This is 3 per cent over the 1964 figure. There were 7952 road deaths, 2 per cent more than in 1964. Casualties to Pedestrians went up by 4,586 or nearly 6 per cent. Do we really have to kill nearly eight thousand people every year and accept these totals as inevitable? As the Duke of Edinburgh has mentioned, "There is one cause of accidents which it should be possible to get rid of, - ignorance; ignorance of the risk, ignorance of highway code, and ignorance of good road manners."

£120,000 was spent last year by the Ministry of Health on propaganda against smoking. Posters formed the bulk of the effort and were displayed in schools, hospitals, local authority premises, surgeries and from time to time, on hoardings, public transports, press and magazines and television. Other methods used were films and talks for school children.

There is evidence from social surveys, of an increasing understanding by the public of these dangers and there has been a drop since 1961 in the proportion of the adult population who are smokers.

An analysis of the personality traits, of a selected group of cigarette smoking nursing school, college and high school students, by Harvard University Psychology Department indicated that smoking students were less self-reliant, less dependable, less

persevering, less trusting, less orderly in their personal habits and less mannerly and refined, but more extrovert and gregarious.

I would like to draw attention to the considerable danger of Brucellosis. Any milk which has not been pasteurised, sterilised or boiled, if contaminated, is a dangerous vehicle. Estimates put the industry's loss because of Brucellosis at over £1 million annually. In an unprotected dairy herd an outbreak of Brucellosis can be a serious financial loss and in some cases lead to its break-up. No farmer can - or should- face this sort of risk.

The best method of protection is to vaccinate all female cattle during calf-hood and so build up a herd well protected against the disease. This is a service which costs nothing. Calves can be vaccinated under the Ministry free service as soon as they reach four months of age.

There was an outbreak of infectious hepatitis in Wayland during the year. The disease, which causes inflammation of liver cells is notifiable in East Anglia, but not generally in England and Wales. The sources of infection could not be precisely identified because the virus (or viruses) could not be cultured, making investigations more difficult.

During the year, the Minister of Health, after giving complete indemnity to any local health authority or statutory water undertaking advised medical officers to approach local health authorities to get their approval for plans to add floride to water supplies to provide protection against tooth decay. Floridation is a simple, effective and completely safe way of improving children's teeth.

An approach was made to District Health Committee, but the decision was "to be deferred". By the end of 1965, 95 local health authorities have so far voted in favour of floridation and 51 against.

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
County Councils	34	11
County Boroughs	37	31
London Boroughs	10	-
Authorities with delegated functions	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>
	95	51

It is a regrettable feature of the history of medical care in Britain that there have often been delays in introducing measures which could demonstrably improve the health of the nation. In Canada, for example, diphtheria immunisation virtually eliminated the disease as a cause of death from the early 1930's. Yet, almost a decade later, diptheria was responsible for more than 2, 000 deaths a year in the United Kingdom. It required a massive government publicity campaign in the 1940's to persuade mothers to have their babies immunised.

The use of silver nitrate drops to prevent blindness due to ophthalmia neonatorum was first proposed in 1884. Yet as recently as 1922 in Britain, ophthalmia neonatorum

was responsible for 30 per cent of blindness in provincial schools for the blind. It was still responsible for 9% of cases in 1944, 60 years after an effective prophylactic measure had been described and advocated.

In conclusion I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement throughout the year, and my appreciation of the work of the staff of the department including the clerical staff who have always shown themselves willing in the care of Public Health.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. Afnan

Table 1 GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	7,096
Estimated Resident Population	8,400
Rateable Value	£ 361,865
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£ 1,725

Table 2 LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	130	94	224
Illegitimate	2	7	9
Totals	132	101	233

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population: Crude 27.3
Adjusted 21.8

Table 3 STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births: 4.2

Table 4 TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	132	101	233
Still	-	1	1
Totals	132	102	234

Table 5 INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	3	4	7

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 30.0 (per 1,000 live births)
Legitimate = 31.2 (per 1,000 legitimate births)
Illegitimate = Nil (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1, 000 live births) = 21. 4

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1, 000 live births) = 18. 0

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1, 000 total births) = 21. 3

Table 6 ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 2 Females - 7 Total - 9 = 3. 8% of Total Live Births.

Table 7 MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = Nil.

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1, 000 total births) = Nil.

Table 8 DEATHS (All Ages)

Males	Females	Total
39	50	89

Crude Death Rate (per 1, 000 of estimated Resident Population) = 10. 5

Adjusted Death Rate (per 1, 000 of estimated Resident Population) =9. 9

Table 9 CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	-	1	1
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	2	2	4
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Totals	3	4	7

Table 10 NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATH RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	3	2	5
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	2	2
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5 " " 15	1	-	1
15 " " 25	-	-	-
25 " " 35	1	2	3
35 " " 45	2	-	2
45 " " 55	1	2	3
55 " " 65	2	-	2
65 " " 75	9	11	20
75 and over	20	31	51
Totals	39	50	89

Table 11

CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection.	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lungs.bronchus.	4	-	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	4	5	9
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia.	-	1	1
16. Diabetes.	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	4	8	12
18. Coronary disease, angina.	9	8	17
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	-	-	-
20. Other heart diseases.	2	11	13
21. Other circulatory diseases.	2	2	4
22. Influenza.	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	3	4	7
24. Bronchitis.	1	-	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	2	4	6
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	2	1	3
34. All other accidents.	1	1	2
35. Suicide.	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
Totals	39	50	89

Table 12 COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Estimated Population	8,400	7,380	7,096	5,920	5,470
Total Births	234	184	169	170	125
Total Deaths	89	91	82	87	76
Birth Rate (Crude)	27.3	24.2	25.0	27.7	22.7
Death Rate (Crude)	10.5	11.3	12.15	14.7	13.9
Infant Deaths	7	2	5	4	1
Infant Mortality Rate	30.0	11.1	29.6	24.4	8.1
Stillbirths	1	5	4	6	1
Stillbirth Rate	4.2	27.2	23.1	35.3	8.0

Table 13a NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

	AGE GROUP										Total
	Under								Over	Age	
	1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25	unknown	
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	7
Measles	23	53	61	59	59	176	5	2	1	-	438
Totals	24	54	61	60	60	179	5	3	-	-	447

Table 13b

		AGE GROUP					Total
		Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	Over 65	
						Age unknown	
Dysentery		1	1	-	-	-	2
Post-infectious Encephalitis		-	1	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas		-	1	-	1	-	2
Totals		1	3	3	1	-	5

Table 14 TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Year	Respiratory			Other			Grand Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1965	14	13	27	3	3	6	33
1964	14	13	27	4	3	7	34
1963	13	13	26	4	2	6	32
1962	13	11	24	4	2	6	30
1961	10	12	22	3	1	4	26

Table 15 TETANUS IMMUNISATION 1965 - Health Area 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others under 16	
Primary	241	373	61	20	28	30	753
Booster	3	60	96	23	224	155	561
Totals	244	433	157	43	252	185	1314

Table 16 DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under16	
Primary	241	373	61	20	27	13	735
Booster	3	60	96	23	227	175	584
Totals	244	433	157	43	254	188	1319

Table 17 WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	240	372	60	20	18	2	712
Booster	3	59	96	22	88	21	289
Totals	243	431	156	42	106	23	1001

Table 18 SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Health Area 6

Age at date of vaccination	Numbers vaccinated	Numbers re-vaccinated
0 - 3 months	28	-
3 - 6 months	24	-
6 - 9 months	19	-
9 -12 months	32	-
1 year	263	-
2 - 4	57	4
5 - 15	25	12
Totals	448	16

Table 19 ORAL POLIOMYELITIS - Health Area 6

	YEAR OF BIRTH						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	Others Under 16	
Primary	103	346	153	53	21	34	710
Booster	-	3	5	7	143	7	165
Totals	103	349	158	60	164	41	875

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1965

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for the year 1965 on the sanitary circumstances of the District. This report is a statutory obligation and is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/66.

WATER SUPPLY

The public supply is taken from a deep well sunk into chalk situated to the north of the town at Mundford Road, and from two boreholes to the south on Barnham Cross Common. The water from both sources is chlorinated before it is fed to the supply mains.

To meet the needs of a proposed increase in population up to 20,000, two further boreholes have been drilled at Two Mile Bottom, but they have not yet been brought into service. During the year, however, work commenced on the laying of trunk mains up to 15 inches diameter and a start was made on the erection of the headworks pumping station at Two Mile Bottom together with the construction of a 2,000,000 gallon storage reservoir at Mundford Road.

The present total water storage capacity of 820,000 gallons proved to be adequate and, although approximately 101,000 gallons more per day were abstracted this year than in 1964, no restrictions had to be imposed on the use of water during the year.

From information supplied by the Water Engineer, approximately 524,000 gallons of water were pumped per day, of which 201,000 gallons per day were used for industrial purposes, leaving 323,000 gallons per day for domestic use.

The average domestic consumption per head per day amounted to 34 gallons. On an estimated population of 9,500 trade consumption amounted to 21 gallons per head of population, giving a total overall consumption of 55 gallons per head per day.

Water samples were taken at intervals throughout the year and submitted to the Public Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory Service for Chemical and Bacteriological examination. Copies of the Chemical Analysis Reports and Bacteriological Examination results are given as an appendix. The results of samples taken from the public supply for bacteriological examination were highly satisfactory. Samples taken from two shallow wells serving week-end or holiday cottages at Two Mile Bottom showed the water supply to be suspicious and the well giving water with a count of 25 coliform bacilli per 100ml. had all but dried up. The owners were therefore advised not to use this water for drinking or culinary purposes, but to obtain water from a bore at the nearby railway cottages to meet their needs for the short periods the cottages were occupied.

Practically all houses within the district have a piped water supply direct into the house, but a few dwellings still have a supply brought only to within the curtilage of the house. Four occupied houses situated on the extreme boundaries of the district take their water from wells or bores and samples taken from these sources showed the water to be wholesome and fit for drinking purposes.

The water mains were extended as follows to provide a public supply to private development sites, Council Estates and the Greater London Council Residential and Industrial Estates

3 inch mains -	686 yards
4 inch mains -	1070 yards
6 inch mains -	982 yards

BATHING STATION

There is as yet no public swimming pool within the Borough, but suitable sites have been considered and a scheme is being prepared generally. The Bathing Station on the River Little Ouse was well patronised during the season, and the water was considered "clean" and safe for bathing purposes. Bacteriologically the counts were not unduly high for such water and frequent inspections of the river banks upstream for possible sources of pollution were made.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The work on the extension of the sewage disposal works to deal with an expansion to 10,000 population was completed during the year and the official opening ceremony was performed on 8th. September, 1965.

There were only twenty-two occupied properties in the area without flush toilets and those houses having pail or earth closets are either affected by slum clearance or new road patterns and therefore not worth connecting to the sewer, or are so isolated that there is no sewer available.

The position at December 1965, was as follows:-

Number of occupied properties with pail closets..	..	..	21
Number of occupied properties with earth closets	..	..	1
Number of occupied properties with cesspools	..	..	51

Conservancy

The weekly collection of soil, from premises with pail closets, has been carried out by Contract.

Cesspools were emptied, as required, by contract and as a free service to the occupiers. The number of cesspools emptied in this way was 16.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of refuse was carried out on a weekly basis and covered the whole district except for approximately six properties which, because of their extreme isolation from the collecting routes, cannot be accommodated. The collection was direct from the houses and, where possible, rear collections were made. The type of vehicle used was a Dennis Paxit Major II Refuse Collector of 22/30 cubic yard capacity, manned by a driver loader and three loaders.

Provision was made for the collection of Trade Refuse at a fixed quarterly charge which varied with the number of bins collected from each premises.

The disposal of refuse was by semi-controlled tipping at a disused pit outside the built-up area of the town. The refuse was put down by a tractor and blade as and when required.

HOUSING

(i) General

The number of dwellings, including Council houses, occupied in the District according to the Rate Book was 2,762 and the estimated population figure was 9,500. Based on these figures, the average number of persons per dwelling was 3.44.

322 new dwellings were erected during the year, 67 of which were built by private enterprise, leaving 247 Council houses and 8 Flats.

(ii) Unfit Dwellings - Action under the Housing Acts

A summary of action taken under the Housing Act was as follows:-

Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Demolition orders made and unfit houses purchased by Council not to be relet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Families displaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Persons rehoused	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21

The Council accepted an undertaking from an owner to repair an unfit house at unreasonable expense.

As a result of routine inspections and visits to investigate complaints from tenants, informal action was taken to remedy some defect or other at 53 houses.

(iii) Improvement Grants

With the increase in the amount of "Standard" grant aid under the Housing Act, 1964, from £155 for the five standard amenities, to £350 in cases where new structures had to be built to form a bathroom, no enquiries were received for the Discretionary Grant.

There was a slight decrease in the number of "Standard" grants approved in 1965, compared with the total in 1964. 10 applications were approved and grant aid amounting to £1,258.5.0d. was paid. All improvements were to the full standard.

(iv) Common Lodging Houses

There were no registered common lodging houses in the district.

INSECT INFESTATIONS

The number of premises found to be verminous decreases every year, but to take their place a large number of requests are received for advice and treatment of infestations by wasps,

flies, earwigs and ants. Such complaints have increased with the movement of people from the London area, where they may never have seen an ant or earwig, to the rural type of environment in Thetford. To illustrate this point, only two premises were disinfested against fleas throughout the year whilst sixty-five wasp nests were destroyed during the summer months. Three houses had to be treated against crickets.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Investigations were made at premises from which cases of infectious diseases were notified and these included 2 cases of scarlet fever, 1 acute encephalitis, 1 infective hepatitis and 7 cases of sonnei dysentery. In two of the cases of dysentery, two contacts were found to be food handlers and were therefore excluded from work.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS - CARAVANS

No site licences were granted during the year under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The two sites licenced during 1964 closed down.

Considerable trouble was encountered concerning the unauthorised parking of tents and caravans on common lands surrounding the town area. They were eventually moved on, sometimes with the help of the Police.

At the Annual Survey of caravans and tents carried out in all districts in Norfolk during August week, there were found in Thetford to be 6 caravans used in connection with works of Building and Engineering Construction, 10 tents used by the Ministry of Works during their archaeological dig, and 4 unauthorised tents at Two Mile Bottom Common.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act requires the registration with the local authority of all such premises unless they are mainly factories within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1961, or are premises in which only members of the occupier's family are employed.

The main sections of the Act applying standards to such premises for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein became operative on 1st. August, 1964, and therefore the year 1965 was the first full year of operation of the Act. Most registered premises recived a general inspection during the year, but time did not permit detailed inspections, which, together with keeping up with the constant flow of Ministry circulars and explanatory leaflets concerning the Act, would have entailed a very considerable amount of work.

The following table of details has been taken from the Annual Return required by the Minister of Labour under Section 60 of the Act:-

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	39	31
Retail Shops	4	65	65
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	6	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	9	9
Fuel storage depots	1	3	3

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	158
Retail Shops	266
Wholesale departments, warehouses	32
Catering establishments open to the public	56
Canteens	1
Fuel Storage Depots	12
TOTAL	525
Total Males	235
Total Females	290

Number of Accidents Notified
 2

The Minister of Labour requested a special report from local authorities on lighting standards in offices and shops with a view to making lighting regulations under the Act. At the moment the Act requires "suitable and sufficient lighting" but it is anticipated that eventually a lumen per square foot standard will be laid down.

The general impression formed concerning standards of lighting in offices was that it was reasonably satisfactory in the more recently established premises, whilst in the older and smaller offices, it was poor. In most offices, some degree of badly planned lighting was noticed and it was found that, whilst the central areas of an office had good illumination, those areas near the walls were in comparative darkness or the working plane shadowed - in other words, the light sources were not suitably positioned in relation to desks, filing cabinets, etc.

In respect of shops, it was found that most selling areas were extremely well illuminated, but that the lighting in stockrooms, packing departments was poor. Illumination in the selling areas of food shops was, in most instances, found to be excellent, but the preparation rooms at the rear suffered by comparison.

Examples of unsatisfactory lighting were not found to be associated with any particular class of premises. Low light meter recordings were taken in all types of stock and store rooms, largely brought about by shadows cast from shelving or stacks of cases, etc.

In view of the proposed making of lighting regulations, no specific standards of lighting in terms of lumens per square foot were recommended in advice to occupiers.

No instances of excessive glare were noticed during inspections. It is possible, however, that glare builds up over a period in certain working conditions. Shop assistants in the brighter selling areas of shops were questioned on this subject, but not one complained of glare.

Premises inspected during the month of November, 1965

General lighting standards

(a) OFFICE PREMISES - Measurement in lumens per square foot at working plane.

Less than 5	More than 5 Less than 10	More than 10 Less than 15	More than 15 Less than 25	More than 25
4	14	8	18	8

(b) SHOPS - Standards of lighting in lumens per square foot in working areas compared to selling areas.

	Less than 5	More than 5 Less than 10	More than 10 Less than 15	More than 15 Less than 25	More than 25
Working Areas	7	25	10	5	6
Selling Areas	-	2	15	16	17

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following table summarises the inspections made during the year by your Public Health Inspector:-

Description	Inspections
Drainage of Premises	61
General Nuisances	56
Infectious Diseases	34
Dangerous Structures	4
Insect Infestations and Filthy Premises	43
Smoke Abatement	27
Furnace Installations	41
Shops, Offices and Railway Premises	114
Caravans and Tents	31
Housing Investigations	29
Housing Overcrowding	12
Housing Improvement Grants	85
Housing General	84
Factories	73
Rats and Mice	36
Food Shops and Premises	94
Restaurants, Cafes	28
Bakehouses	11
Butchers Shops	36
Ice-cream Premises	22
Fried Fish Shops	20
Meat Inspection	261
Milk Stores	19
Public Houses	21
Market Stalls	78
Unsound Foodstuffs	53
Marine Store Dealers	26
Agricultural Properties	22
Keeping of Pet Animals	7
Show grounds and Fairs	4
Noise Abatement	7
Waste Foods - Plant and Equipment	27

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

This was the first year of administering the above Act with the help of a full time Rodent Operator and therefore the proper control, as required under the Act was exercised. In addition to dealing with complaints, complete surveys and treatments of the area were made including farmlands, business premises, factories and all Council owned premises. Also included in the Operator's duties was the destruction of wasp nests, moles, rabbits on Council owned land and disinfestation work.

The following extract is taken from the Annual Report made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:-

	Type of Property				
	Non- Agricultural				Agri- cultural (5)
	Local Auth- ority (1)	Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses) (2)	All others (Inc. Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols. 1. 2 & 3 (4)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	29	2756	953	3738	22
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	-	112	34	146	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	1
Minor	-	85	26	111	-
Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	28	10	38	-
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	29	2527	210	2766	22
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	1
Minor	11	85	22	118	21
Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	23	6	30	-
Number of infested proper- ties treated by the L. A.	12	221	65	298	11
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	-	-	21	21	4
(b) Structural Work (i. e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
Any other points of interest.	Test baiting of sewers was carried out and 112 manholes were baited out of a total of approximately 500 manholes - No baits were taken.				

Note: The above figures in each case relate to the number of properties inspected and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatments at each property.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND PREMISES

(a) Milk Distribution

The number of retail distributors on the register at the end of the year was four - two of these sold a few bottles of milk from shops only. A small amount of milk was retailed by dairymen situated in neighbouring Authority districts.

During 1964, the use of plastic bags was gradually introduced with a view to the eventual replacement of the more conventional milk bottle. There were obvious hygienic advantages in the use of the non-returnable container, and its use was continued during the year, but it was not well received by the housewife for various reasons. Problems with the bag sealing machinery at the Milk Depot and refusal of the general public to accept the bag led to a large reduction in its use.

(b) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

A considerable quantity of food was examined in the shops which resulted in the following list of other foods being condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

Tomato Puree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402 x 5 kilo cans (4,522 lbs)
Canned Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101 lbs
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71 lbs
Jellied Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 lbs
Canned Ham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 lbs
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151 tins
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,136 tins
Various other tin foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 tins
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 jars
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 packets
Sausage rolls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 packets
Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 packets
Fish cakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Scotch Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Turket Croquets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Frozen Foods (due to breakdown in refrigeration plant)

Crinkle Chips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 lbs
French Fried Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½ lbs
Creamed Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 lbs
Brussel Sprouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 lbs
Cottage Pie Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sausage Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Chicken Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Pork Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Lamb Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Toad in the Hole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Steak Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Minced Beef Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Roast Beef Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Cornish Pasties Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Plaice and Chip Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cod Fillet and Chip Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Steak and Kidney Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Apple Crumble Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chicken Bonne Femme Dinners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Vanilla Sponges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mincemeat Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dairy Cream Sponge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs
Fish Cakes and Fingers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Cod Fillets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Mousse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Blue Peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½ lbs
Various Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 packets
Various Fish Fillets etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 packets
Various Meats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 packets

Disposal was carried out under supervision at the Corporation tip.

Investigations were carried out in various shops from which members of the public had purchased articles of food with which they were not satisfied, e.g. sour milk, moulds in packets of sausages, meat pies. No formal action was taken.

(c) Meat Inspection

The two licensed private slaughterhouses continued to be used by three butchers until July, when one retired and his business closed down. The remaining six butchers in the town "import" carcase meat from outside the district for their retail businesses.

Owing to the retirement of one "killing butcher" and the closure of his business, there was a drop in the number of animals slaughtered during 1965 compared with the 1964 figures. Staff shortages necessitated more meat to be "bought off the hook".

The frequency of slaughtering in small quantities necessitated 261 visits to the slaughterhouses to maintain a 100% post mortem inspection service, which entailed working overtime on 28 Sunday mornings and some evenings.

The general quality of the animals slaughtered was good. The total weight of meat and offal condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption was as follows:-

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci		Tuberculosis Only	
Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat
472 lbs. (626 lbs.)	136 lbs. (25 lbs.)	10 lbs. (14 lbs.)	102 lbs. (136 lbs.)

Figures in brackets relate to 1964.

128 carcases of beef found to be infested with *Cysticercus Bovis* in the slaughterhouses at Bury St. Edmunds were sent to the Cold Store in Thetford for refrigeration. These carcases were checked into the Store and, after being refrigerated for the required period of time, were stamped and released for human consumption.

The incidence of disease was little different to 1964 and it will be noted that not one bovine animal showed any tubercular lesions. Although thorough examination of every carcase had been carried out, no cases of *Cysticercus bovis* had been detected amongst the bovine animals slaughtered.

The following table gives details of animals killed, together with information regarding numbers and percentages affected by disease:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	219 (286)	-	-	133 (248)	309 (472)	-
Number inspected	219 (286)	-	-	133 (248)	309 (472)	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1 (-)	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24 (36)	-	-	16 (7)	24 (25)	-
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.96% (12.59%)	-	-	12.03% (2.82%)	8.09% (5.3%)	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	11 (16)	-
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	-	-	-	-	3.56% (3.4%)	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Figures in brackets relate to 1964).

(d) Slaughter of Animals Acts - Slaughterman's Licences

Eight licences were issued to suitable persons authorising them to slaughter animals by approved methods of stunning. None authorised the holder to slaughter horses.

(e) Food Premises

Routine inspection of all food businesses in the district continued, advice was given where necessary and, in a few cases, informal notices were served requesting works of repair or improvement.

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:-

1. For the purpose of "the preparation of fish by any process of cooking, for sale for human consumption".	..	..	..	..	3
2. For the purpose of "the sale of Ice-Cream"	..	..	..	..	19
3. For the purpose of "the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale for human consumption including the preparation of meat by any process of cooking"	..	..	..	..	9

The number of food premises in the area by type of business is as follows:-

Type of Business	No.
Cafes, Restaurants	14
Greengrocers	12
Confectionery, Cakes, etc.	14
Public Houses	16
Fish Shops (including fried fish and chips)	5
Bakehouses	2
General Stores	19
Butchers Shops	9
Sale of Ice-Cream	19
Food Factories	3
Factory Canteens	11
School Kitchens	5
Cold Storage Depot	1

(f) Ice-Cream

There were 19 premises registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale only of Ice-Cream. In all cases, the Ice-Cream is sold wrapped.

Sixteen samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and the reports received showed all the samples to be Grade 1 (excellent). Four check samples of Ice-Cream were submitted for examination after a breakdown in refrigerator plant and the report placed these samples within Grade 1.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including the inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i.) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2*	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	96	48*	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (Excluding out-workers premises)	23	23*	6	-
Total	121	73*	9	-

*The figures given here are much less than the actual number of visits because those factories, which are also food premises, received many visits during the year, although they were not made primarily under the Factories Act. For example, the two slaughter-houses were visited on average five times a week, the Canning Factory once per week, whilst frequent visits were made to butchers' shops, which are factories by reason of power being used for driving sausage machines.

FACTORIES ACT

Part 1 of the Act (continued)

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	-	-
(c) For separate sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	12	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Under Section 3 of the Act, prior notification of the installation of any new furnace, boiler or incinerator plant is required to be given to the Local Authority. The purpose of this legislation is to give health officials the opportunity of vetting any proposed installation to ensure, as far as humanly possible, that the plant will operate efficiently and without causing a nuisance or a danger to health. Such plant has to be capable of burning smokelessly and the chimney has to be of sufficient height to dispose with safety the products of combustion, particularly the SO_2 content which, as well as being a health hazard, can cause a great deal of damage to vegetation, crops, livestock, building materials etc. The Act allows for "prior approvals" of furnace etc., boiler plant to be given by the Local Authority.

All applications received during the year were dealt with in accordance with the calculation method contained in the Ministry of Housing & Local Government's Memorandum on Chimney Heights and no difficulties were experienced in agreeing chimney height with the factory occupiers concerned.

The persistent smoke nuisance from a wood burning boiler plant and incinerator at one of the factories on the Industrial site was dealt with by converting hand firing arrangements to automatic underfeed stoker firing and by providing properly designed burners for the controlled combustion of wood waste. This work was carried out at considerable expense to the firm concerned.

Other Matters

(i) Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare) Provisions Act, 1956

Visits of inspection have been made at farms to ensure that employees were provided with satisfactory sanitary accommodation. In general, the farms are small and employees are able to use the accommodation at the farm buildings.

(ii) Shops Act, 1950

Routine inspections have been made to ensure that shops comply with the legislation relating to suitable ventilation, lighting, seating, welfare, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities etc.

The Local Authority being a Borough Council are also responsible for the Shops Hours of Closing provisions and your Public Health Inspector is the appointed Shops Act Inspector for this purpose. This entails various visits out of normal working hours, during the evening up to 10 p.m. and also Sunday surveys of the area.

(iii) Pet Animals Act, 1951

One licence was granted under this Act during the year.

(iv) Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

The provisions of the Order state that proper and adequate plant and equipment, together with separate storage for both "boiled" and "unboiled" waste foods or swill shall be provided and that the person responsible for the operation of such plant must hold a licence.

The Borough Council is the responsible Local Authority for licensing swill boiling plants and storage facilities. 15 such licences were continued in 1965.

(v) Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

This Act which came into operation on 1st. April, 1965, required every local authority to maintain a register of persons carrying on business in their area as scrap metal dealers. No person shall carry on such a business unless so registered. The Act also requires dealers to keep a record of dealings and enter details of all scrap received, processed or despatched from the premises with descriptions, weight, prices paid and the full name and address of the person from whom the scrap was received.

Seven such dealers were registered and visits were made to all premises to check the premises and records kept against stock held.

In conclusion, I would like to express appreciation and thanks to Members of the Council for their continued support and consideration and to the Medical Officer and all other members of the staff for their assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. C. R. ROBINSON,
Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX
LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD

Telephone 24555
Cert. No. R. 712
Lab. No. 9295/W.

Clarence House,
6, Clarence Road,
NORWICH.
29th. March, 1965.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received: 3rd. March, 1965, from Thetford Borough Council.
Marked: Tap off rising main, Barnham Cross Headworks. TBC/65/1C&3B.
Appearance when received: clear
Nature of deposit: nil.
Colour: nil.
Reaction: Faintly alkaline: pH. 7.5

Odour: nil.
Taste: satisfactory

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen: 0.02	Hardness as CaCO_3 :
Albuminoid nitrogen: 0.02	Total: 210
Nitrate nitrogen: 2	Carbonate (temporary): 180
Nitrite nitrogen: nil.	Non-carbonate (permanent): 30
Chloride as Cl: 12	Alkalinity as CaCO_3 : 180
Permanganate Value (4 hr.): 0.70	Free carbon dioxide: 17
	Total solids (at $180^\circ\text{C}.$): 275
	Iron (total): 0.09
	Metals in solution: nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hours at $37^\circ\text{C}.$:	1
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable Number per 100 ml.:	NIL
E. Coli Type 1 ("faecal") - Probable Number per 100 ml.:	NIL

OPINION

The organic quality of this water is very good and the chemical analysis shows no sign of pollution. Its satisfactory bacteriological condition has already been reported (see our certificate R. 660)

Little alteration has taken place in the analytical characteristics of this water since it was examined in September 1964. In our opinion this water is well adapted to the purposes of a public supply.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Limited.

Signed: Eric C. Wood.

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD

Telephone 24555
Cert. No. R.713
Lab. No. 9296/W.

Clarence House,
6, Clarence Road,
NORWICH.
29th. March, 1965.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received: 3rd. March, 1965, from Thetford Borough Council.
Marked: Tap off rising main, Mundford Road, Headworks. TBC/65/2C&4B.
Appearance when received: clear.
Nature of Deposit: nil.
Colour: nil.
Reaction: Neutral. pH: 7.1

Odour: nil.
Taste: satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen: 0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen: 0.04
Nitrate nitrogen: 7
Nitrite nitrogen: nil.
Chloride as Cl: 20
Permanganate Value (4 hr.): 0.7

Hardness as CaCO₃:
Total: 250
Carbonate (temporary): 195
Non-carbonate (permanent): 55
Alkalinity as CaCO₃: 295
Free carbon dioxide: 35
Total solids (at 180° C.): 340
Iron (total): nil.
Metals in solution: nil.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hours at 37° C:	NIL
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable Number per 100 ml.:	NIL
E. Coli Type 1 ("faecal") - Probable Number per 100 ml.:	NIL

OPINION

This water is of very good organic quality and the chemical analysis shows no sign of pollution. Its bacteriological condition has already been reported (our cert. R.660).

The analysis as a whole is much the same as the sample examined in September 1964. In our opinion this water is well adapted for use as a public supply.

for Lincolne Sutton and Wood Limited.

Signed: Eric C. Wood.

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD

Telephone 24555
Cert. No. S. 350
Lab. No. 717/W

Clarence House,
6, Clarence Road,
NORWICH.
21st. December, 1965

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received: 7th. December, 1965, from Thetford Borough Council.

Marked: Mundford Road Headworks - Public Supply.

Appearance when received: clear

Nature of Deposit: nil.

Colour: nil.

Odour: nil

Reaction: Neutral. pH. 7.3

Taste: satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen: 0.02

Hardness as CaCO_3 :

Albuminoid nitrogen: 0.065

Total: 265

Nitrate nitrogen: 7.5

Carbonate (temporary): 200

Nitrite nitrogen: practically nil.

Non-carbonate (permanent): 65

Chloride as Cl: 22

Alkalinity as CaCO_3 : 200

Fluorine: 0.05

Free Carbon dioxide: 16.5

Permanganate Value (4hr.) 0.05

Total solids (at 180°C.): 375

Iron (total): 0.04

Metals in solution: nil.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hours at 37°C. : 2.

Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable Number per 100 ml.: nil.

E. Coli Type 1 ("faecal") - Probable Number per 100 ml.:

OPINION

The organic quality of this water is good and its bacteriological condition is very satisfactory. As compared with the analysis made in March 1965 (our certificate R.713) little alteration has taken place in the analytical characteristics. In our opinion this water is very suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton and Wood Limited,

Signed: Eric C. Wood.

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD

Telephone 24555
Cert. No. S. 349
Lab. No. 718/W

Clarence House,
6, Clarence Road,
NORWICH.
21st. December, 1965.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received: 7th. December, 1965, from Thetford Borough Council.

Marked: Barnham Cross Headworks - Public Supply

Appearance when received: clear

Nature of Deposit: nil.

Colour: nil.

Odour: nil.

Reaction: Faintly alkaline: pH. 7.6

Taste: satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen: neg. trace

Albuminoid nitrogen: 0.05

Nitrate nitrogen: 3

Nitrite nitrogen: nil.

Chloride as Cl. 12

Permanganate Value (4 hr.): 0.15

Fluorine: 0.15

Hardness as CaCO_3 :

Total: 220

Carbonate (temporary): 180

Non-carbonate (permanent): 40

Alkalinity as CaCO_3 : 180

Free carbon dioxide: 10.5

Total solids (at 180°C.): 288

Iron (total): 0.05

Metals in solution: nil.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hours at 37°C. : nil.

Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable Number per 100 ml.: nil.

E. Coli Type 1 ("faecal") - Probable Number per 100 ml.:

OPINION

The organic quality of this water is good and its bacteriological condition is very satisfactory. Little alteration has taken place in the analytical characteristics of this water since it was last examined in March 1965 (our certificate R. 712). In our opinion this water is very suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton and Wood Limited

Signed: Eric C. Wood.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER

Date	Source	Probable numbers per 100 ml.	
		Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli. (type 1)
11. 2. 65	Mackenzie Road (Public Supply)	0	0
3. 3. 65	Barnham Cross Headworks (raw water)	0	0
3. 3. 65	Mundford Road Headworks (raw water)	0	0
6. 5. 65	Ford Street (Public Supply)	0	0
6. 5. 65	Fir Road (Public Supply)	0	0
14. 6. 65	Bury Road (Public Supply)	0	0
14. 6. 65	Ash Close (Public Supply)	0	0
6. 7. 65	Fulmerston Road (Public Supply)	0	0
6. 7. 65	Pine Close (Public Supply)	0	0
6. 7. 65	Industrial Estate, Caxton Way (Public Supply)	0	0
6. 7. 65	White Hart Street(Public Supply)	0	0
2. 8. 65	Elm Road (Public Supply)	0	0
9. 8. 65	Storage Tank (delivered water) Olleys Farm (Private Supply)	3	0
9. 8. 65	Bore, Railway Cottages, Two Mile Bottom. (Private Supply)	1	0
11. 8. 65	Bore, Fisons Bungalow, Two Mile Bottom. (Private Supply)	1	0
11. 8. 65	Shallow Well, Field Barn, Two Mile Bottom, (sample taken from storage container in house (Private Supply)	25	0
11. 8. 65	Shallow Well, Railway Bungalows, Two Mile Bottom, (Private Supply)	17	0
11. 8. 65	King Street (Public Supply)	0	0
18. 8. 65	Well, Railway Bungalow, Two Mile Bottom, (Private Supply)	11	0
7.12. 65	Barnham Cross Headworks (raw water)	0	0
7.12. 65	Mundford Road Headworks (raw water)	0	0

